

CIO - CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL UNION

Affiliated with AFL-CIO

COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



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CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO ISSUES FLOOD RELIEF APPEAL.....

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA

January 5th, 1956



Betty Lane, Red Cross first aid instructor and high school teacher, explains operation of first aid trailer loaned to Red Cross by UAW Region 6. (L-R), Manuel Dias, Pres., State CIO Council; F. P. McNew, Pres., Marysville Central labor council.

Concerted action by the California CIO Council and the State Federation of Labor is bringing in financial aid to the stricken flood victims in northern California.

The two state-wide labor organizations, through the AFL-CIO FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE, have issued a joint appeal to all AFL-CIO unions in California for both organizational and individual contributions.

The monies being collected from unions and individual union members are being turned over to the American Red Cross for distribution to the destitute flood victims. Red Cross authorities have assured organized labor representation on the local committees which will pass on applications for financial assistance being filed in local areas.

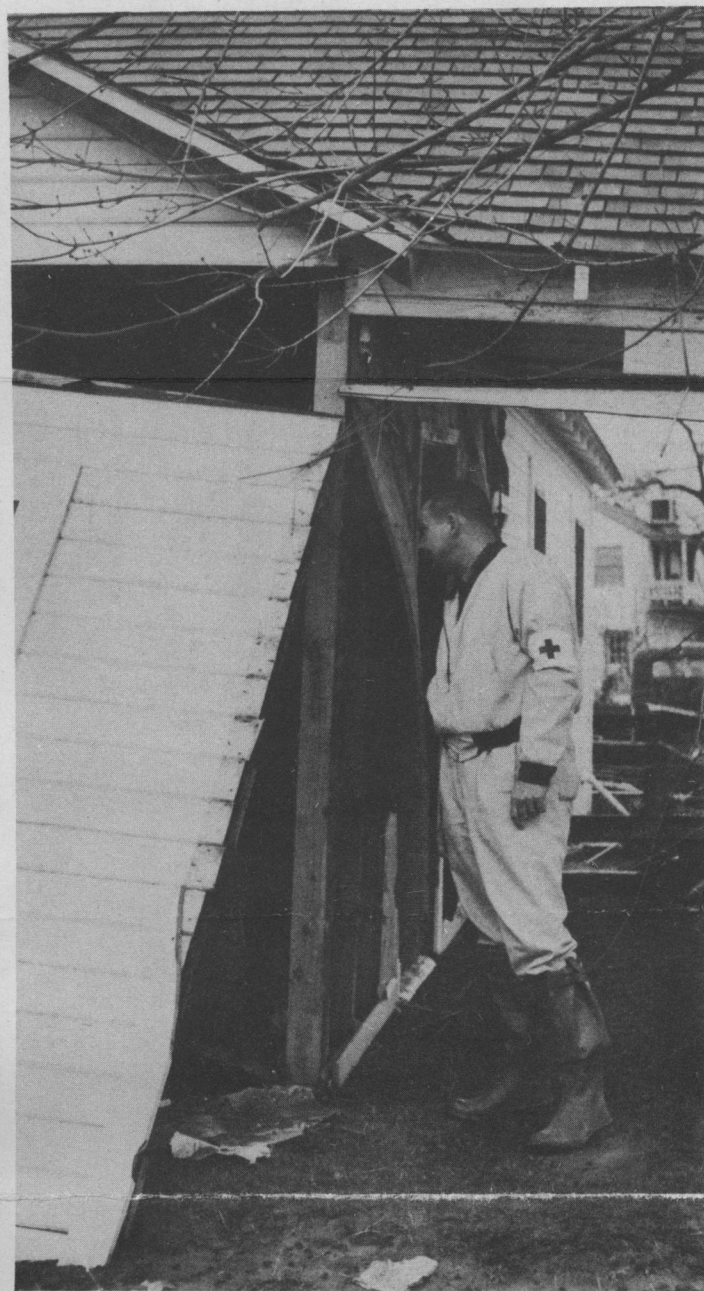
The labor funds collected will be used specifically to repair and rebuild private homes and to aid in replacing essential home furnishings. Neither the federal nor state government makes provision for such losses. The Con-

stitutions of both prohibit "gifts" to individuals.

The five-man AFL-CIO committee directing the fund campaign is comprised of C. J. Haggerty (chairman), secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor; John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO Council; Manuel Dias, president of the California CIO state group; Thomas Pitts, president of the AFL counterpart, and Arthur R. Hellender, AFL-CIO Community Services Committee director for the flood.

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL DISTRIBUTES PETITIONS

In order to facilitate the collection of individual contributions by union members, the California CIO Council has circulated to its affiliates a petition to be signed by the union member who is making a contribution.



Art Hellender, area flood director for AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and board member of Red Cross, Oakland Chapter, inspects damaged home of union member, Otis Plumer.

THE PETITION READS:

THROUGH THE AFL-CIO FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE WE HEREBY PLEDGE OUR SUPPORT TO THE CALIFORNIA FLOOD VICTIMS!

We the undersigned union members hereby contribute the sum of \$..... in order to help give the stricken flood victims in Northern California a minimum degree of relief and restitution of their lifetime possessions destroyed by the rampaging flood waters.

We recognize that at the present time both federal and state financial aid make no provision for repairing

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OFFICERS OF THE CIO-California Industrial Union Council

Affiliated with AFL-CIO

Manuel Dias, President
7208 E. 14th Street
Oakland 21, California
LOckhaven 2-4825

John A. Despol, Sec'y-Treas.
117 W. 9th Street
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Jack Bruhl (OCAW)	Al King (CWA)
Robert Clark (USA)	Jerome Posner (ACWA)
Sam Eubanks (ANG)	Ed Shedlock (UWUA)
DeWitt Stone (UAW)	

* * *

EDITOR

Geraldine Leshin, Director
Department of Education and Legislative Research

THE PETITION READS:

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and rebuilding of private homes or the replacement of essential household furnishings in private homes. While organized labor has long called for federal and state legislation providing for free medical and hospital care for flood victims, compensation for death or injury, government loans to rebuild homes and to rehabilitate farms and business establishments damaged by flood, and insurance compensation to home owners and tenants for damage to homes and personal possessions, nevertheless such legislation has not yet been passed. Therefore in this emergency we are responding to the financial appeal of the California AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee (organized by joint action of the State AFL and CIO organizations) in the hope that other organizations will follow this example in meeting the minimum human needs of the flood victims and in supplementing the other kinds of relief now being provided by the American Red Cross.

The contributions and petitions are to be mailed to C. J. Haggerty, chairman of the AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee, Room 810, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California. (Organizational contributions are also to be sent to this address).

Additional petitions may be obtained by writing or calling either the Council office in Los Angeles or in Oakland. The former is located at 117 W. 9th Street, Los Angeles 15 (TUcker 3187); the northern office is located at 7208 E. 14th Street, Oakland 21 (LOckhaven 2-4825).

"The damage at Yuba City is much greater than we had anticipated. Here is a case of an entire city where almost every home and building in the community has been swept by flood waters and where we will have to send a much larger amount than previously expected . . . the Red Cross will meet the needs of these fine people."

—Ellsworth Bunker, president of the American National Red Cross

Editor's Note—The determination of the Red Cross to "meet the needs of these fine people" can become a reality through contributions by the men and women of this state.



Manuel Dias and F. P. McNew inspect home of Clarence Blancett, Marysville carpenter.

THE FLOOD AND THE PEOPLE

"Bedding and a little groceries — and I'll get started out again pretty good!"

This was the plea of 59-year-old, Garrett Chamness of Marysville, Calif., when he checked in at a Red Cross emergency shelter at nearby Colusa after watching his cabin "sail away like a cruiser."

"You see," he explained to the Red Cross worker, "I intend to rebuild my cabin myself—right on the same spot—and the bedding and grocery stuff will sure help me over the hump."

Chamness' only immediate need, otherwise, was a pair of shoes. He lost them when he fell asleep just after his waterlogged cabin forced him to evacuate—but fast. And Red Cross met this need—but fast!

* * * *

Michael Jorgenson of Yuba City, Calif., isn't the worrying type. At least he didn't show it when he became an inhabitant of the Red Cross shelter at Colusa.

He was forced to leave his levee-patching job and get out of his home town in a hurry. He was also forced to leave his family in the Methodist Church, one of the few spots not evacuated on the first call. His wife was expecting a baby momentarily, and also had to look after their 2½-year-old daughter, Milly.

But he didn't stop to fret. Instead, he volunteered his services as a cook for the Red Cross shelter. The family was soon reunited and replenished with Red Cross clothing as the Jorgensons planned to apply for long-term financing assistance to pay for flood damage to the home.



The state president of an East Indian society paid two visits to Red Cross disaster headquarters at Marysville, Calif. Untouched by the floods himself, he came to aid his neighbors who were in distress.

"I want to do something to help," Amar Singh, farmer who lives near Yuba City, said in halting English as he handed the Red Cross worker his personal check for \$100.00. He explained that he is president of the Pacific Coast Khalsa Diwan Society-Free Divine Communion, Sikh Temple, a statewide organization of Hindus from Punjab, India, and president also of its local branch—the India Society of Yuba and Sutter Counties.

He left, but was back in a few hours with the secretary and treasurer of the organization. They brought two more checks of \$100 each, gifts from the state and local societies.

* * * *

Chief Warrant Officer Howard Dillon of Beale Air Force Base, Calif., has a new tongue-twister for all folks interested in such things.

He's been dubbed "one of the best TARKIE CURVERS in the Northern California flood area. For this was the title given the officer by a Red Cross Volunteer admiring his work on Christmas Day.

"After 48 hours on the job, it was a wonder I didn't get the phrase even more twisted," Mrs. Florence Parker observed.

Dillon, incidentally, was helping out by carving a part of the 2500 pounds of turkey served flood refugees at the Colusa, Calif., Fairgrounds on Christmas Day as Red Cross brought the Yuletide to hundreds forced to leave their homes on Christmas Eve.

PG&E Accused of Fighting Flood Control...

Columnist Drew Pearson charged in one of his syndicated columns that “the utility which has chiefly fought flood control dams in Northern California is the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.”

A spokesman for the company replied that the charge was “absolutely false,” but evidently others, along with Pearson, do not think so. Following Pearson’s charge, a radio news analyst dramatically declared over a radio station that the victims who lost their lives in the flood were, in effect, victims of the failures of both political parties through legislative neglect by all too many legislators voted into office by the people.

He stated: “It might be a good idea if some of the private utility lobbyists (and those who pay their bills), and those Congressmen who voted against flood control projects, would be forced to walk through the morgues of flooded California cities and see the result of their work.”

He proposed a New Year’s resolution to fight against stupidity, because it is sheer stupidity to risk the lives of men, women and children in flood that can be prevented.

Pearson’s column which appeared in edited form in *The San Francisco Chronicle*, accused PG&E of fighting against “flood control projects that would also put more electric power in the hands of government agencies.” The column, which was carried in full by the *Santa Rosa Press Democrat*, placed responsibility for “blocking reclamation legislation,” on the shoulders of James Black who is chairman of the utility’s board. (Pearson described him as “a star guest at Ike’s famous stag dinners.”).

Specifically, Pearson charged that the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. opposed the Trinity River Project—just authorized by the national legislature last year—and the Feather River project which has recently been advanced as a state undertaking—originally it was planned as a part of the federal Central Valley Project. As *Newsletter* readers know, the Trinity which flows into the Klamath, and the Feather, which joins the Yuba at Marysville and Yuba City, created havoc in the holiday season flood.

The company, in denying the charges, spoke in terms of specific dams rather than in answer to the overall charge that it has fought construction of multi-purpose projects which include, in addition to flood control, soil conservation, etc., hydro-electric power which would be available to public agencies in competition with the private utility.

Need for Government Action to Develop Program of Disaster Insurance...

All too often lessons are learned the hard way. The recent floods in the Northeast are a telling case in point.

Because both Federal and State Constitutions prohibit “gifts” to individuals, flood victims must look to private agencies, such as the Red Cross, to replace personal belongings such as furniture. And while it will be possible to obtain long-term federal loans to rebuild homes, this will be a costly undertaking for the majority of destitute home owners in the flood areas.

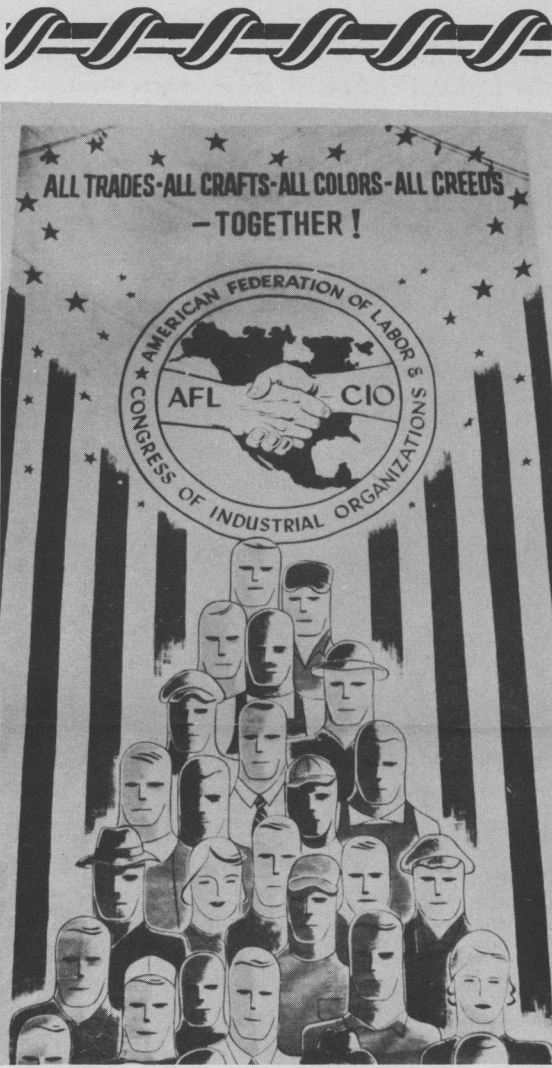
Serious thought should be considered in the forthcoming special session of the State Legislature to the matter of inaugurating a state disaster insurance program. It is obvious that private insurance carriers cannot and will not undertake such an insurance program that can be profitable to them and, at the same time, reasonable to the insured. This is a matter which should also be considered by the Congress in terms of a federal disaster insurance program, for the tornado in one section of the country can destroy life and property as well as a flood in another section.

This concept of government insurance is neither new nor radical. Citizens have insured themselves to some degree against the economic hazards of old age through the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program. In addition, liberals are still pushing for a health insurance program. A disaster insurance program would thus be another step forward.

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CORRECTION, PLEASE

The last issue of the *Newsletter*, in which the names of the Executive Board members of the Council were listed, inadvertently recorded Fred Stefan as board member from the Furniture Workers. It should have read Anthony Scardaci who was nominated at the Convention by Stefan.



RESOLUTIONS SERVE AS GUIDE IN STATE MERGER NEGOTIATIONS

Two significant resolutions dealing with state merger met with the approval of approximately 600 delegates meeting in state convention last November. The state conclave was held prior to the national merger convention.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF MERGER

The first, “Merger Policy Resolution,” sets forth the principles and methods of achieving a merger at the state level. The points stressed will serve as a guide to the negotiating committee of the California CIO Council. Because of the importance of these declarations regarding principles and methods, the full text of this section of the resolution is printed verbatim:

Principles of Merger

1. The two state organizations shall effectuate the merger, including a merger agreement and agreement on a new constitution for the new state federation of labor, through the process of negotiation and agreement as provided in the proposed national constitution in Section 5, Article III. Section 5, Article III, reads as follows: “State and Territorial Federations of Labor and Local Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and State and Local Industrial Union Councils affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall become and be affiliates of this Federation and shall, as such, continue to exist as state, territorial and local central bodies, each representing the respective federal labor unions or local industrial unions now affiliated to such central body and such local unions now affiliated to such central body as are affiliated with a national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation. Provided, however: That a merger of these state, territorial and local central bodies, heretofore affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be effected within two years after the adoption of this constitution, through the process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the President of this Federation and its Executive Council.”

2. It should be recognized and agreed that the integrity of each affiliated union in the merged federation shall be maintained and preserved. In order to effectuate this principle the Constitution of the merged state federation should contain a constitutional declaration for respect by each affiliate of the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and against raiding by any affiliate of the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. The merged state federation should provide for support of the national constitutional declaration on this principle.

3. The merged state federation shall be based upon a constitutional recognition that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization.

4. The merged state federation shall constitutionally recognize the right of all workers, without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organization in the merged federation.

5. The merged state federation shall constitutionally affirm its determination to protect the trade union movement in California from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist agencies, “fellow traveler front” organizations, and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism. The merged state federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery with authority to effectively implement this constitutional determination to keep the merged state federation free from any taint of corruption or communism.

6. The merged state federation of labor shall constitutionally affirm its programs of (1) citizenship education and organizational activities, (2) political action and, (3) legislative action so that (a) public servants, singlemindedly devoted to the general welfare of the country, may be placed in public office at all political levels—city, county, state and federal, and (b) labor’s legislative objectives may be achieved and enforced.

7. The constitution of the merged federation shall provide for standing committees of the federation in appropriate fields of action. These committees shall have appropriate staff assistance and due recognition shall be given to unions now affiliated with the AFL and the CIO in determining the chairmen and secretaries of, and in staffing such committees.

8. The constitution shall permit the affiliation of a State Council of Industrial Unions as now provided for the departments of the American Federation of Labor.

9. The union labels of the AFL and the CIO unions shall be given constitutional recognition so that all official union labels of unions affiliated with the merged federation are appropriate, equal and necessary.

Methods of Merger

The merger shall be effected by the following procedure:

(1) The Officers and Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council shall establish a CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee to represent CIO in working out the principles, structure, merger agreement, constitution of the merger at the State level.

(2) This CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee shall meet with representatives of the California Federation of Labor, AFL, for the purpose of negotiating a State Merger Agreement.

(3) This State Merger Agreement shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

(4) Upon approval by the State AFL and the CIO State Council Executive Board, a proposed constitution for the merged federation, reflecting the provisions of the merger agreement and containing such other necessary and appropriate provisions as may be agreed to, shall be drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee. The proposed constitution of the merged federation shall, consistent with the merger agreement, preserve the basic rights and obligations of the affiliates of both federations.

(5) The officers and Executive Board of our State Council are hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary steps to effect a merger agreement (in keep-

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METHODS OF MERGER

Continued from page 3, col. 3

ing with the principles of this Resolution) and providing for the structure, financing, and other necessary constitutional principles of merger.

(6) The proposed State Constitution shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Board of the CIO California Industrial Union Council.

(7) Upon approval by the AFL and CIO, the State Merger Agreement and the proposed State Constitution and such other agreements as are necessary to accomplish the merger shall be submitted to separate conventions of the California Federation of Labor and the CIO California Industrial Union Council.

(8) Upon approval by the separate conventions of the two State federations, a joint convention shall be held. Such joint convention shall constitute the first regular State convention of the merged federation.

(9) The guidance of the national officers of the merged national federation of labor shall be sought to expedite the establishment of a united state federation of labor.

The resolution concludes: "We believe that the principles and structure recommendations herein contained will contribute to the economic well being of working men and women in California. They will materially benefit the people of California. They will raise the citizenship responsibilities and effectiveness of the California labor movement. They will realize the mutual hopes and goals long held by AFL-CIO leaders and members throughout the State."

Convention Recommends— ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS!

The second major policy decision of the convention came with the approval of the resolution calling for the establishment on the state level of a department of industrial unions under the national industrial union department.

The resolution starts off with the recognition that "the officers of the national and international industrial unions have, under the proposed constitution of the new national AFL-CIO federation of labor, recognized the need for a 'meeting place' and 'coordinating industrial union center' in the form of a national industrial union department of the merged national federation of labor. This national industrial union department is established to meet the special needs and problems at the national level of the industrial unions. This department has been established on the same basis as the other existing Trade Departments of the AFL."

Another section of the adopted proposal states: "As provided in Article XII, Section 1, of the proposed constitution, the industrial union department may establish departmental industrial union councils below the national level. We, the delegates assembled in the 1955 State CIO Council Convention, believe the need exists for the reasons cited in this resolution to establish at the State level a California Department of Industrial Unions as the local affiliate of the national department of industrial organizations. Such a California Industrial Union Department should be established concurrently with the creation of a merged State federation of labor (comprising the merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the CIO-California Industrial Union Council) ..."

Proposed Structure

Delegates approved the following proposed structure of the California Department of Industrial Unions:

(A) Affiliation to the State AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department shall be open to all local unions whose national or international union is affiliated with the national department of industrial organizations set forth in the proposed merger constitution as the "Council of Industrial Organizations".

(B) The constitution of the State Industrial Union Department shall provide for support of the program of the national industrial union department of the state and local levels of industrial union activity.

(C) There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for such staff and resources necessary to conduct the activities and to achieve the citizenship program of the State Department of Industrial Unions.

(D) The constitutional outlines of the state industrial union department shall make no provision for the endorsement of candidates for political office.

(E) There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for regular state conventions at stated intervals of the delegates of affiliates of the State Council of Industrial Unions.

(F) There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for the affiliation of CIO local unions now affiliated with the State CIO Council, together with such local industrial unions now affiliated with national or international unions of the AFL (affiliated with the national department of industrial unions) that voluntarily desire to affiliate with the State Department of Industrial Unions for achieving their mutual interest.

(G) There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for affiliation with the merged AFL-CIO State Federation of Labor.

(H) There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for lending aid and assistance to the political action and general legislative programs of the AFL-CIO State Federation of Labor.

Purpose of the State IUD

(A) In effect, the State Industrial Union Department is designed to meet the special and primary needs of the industrial unions in the field of citizenship activity. It is established to unify and coordinate the work of international, national and local industrial unions in the field of community services, education, political action within the industrial unions and promoting the economic and political policies of the industrial unions within the framework of the two major political parties, and, finally, in the field of legislation which is of special concern to the industrial unions, such as the application of the CIO guaranteed annual wage program. In unity there is strength. *By joining together in an industrial union center, the individual industrial unions can provide representation and services they would not be able to afford or organize working alone.*

(B) *Securing Support of Labor's Legislative Program.*

Recognizing that the special concerns of industrial unions on current issues require a two-way system of communications and responsibility between labor organizations and political party organizations, we recommend:

1. That the research section of the Industrial Union Department provide factual information on these issues and make it available to industrial unions and to political party organizations.

(C) *Recommendations on Organizational Relationships With Other Community Groups.*

As in the case of the political parties, a program of two-way communication should be developed with farm groups, veteran groups, women's groups, church groups, pension groups, educational groups. In each case conference techniques and special printed material should be developed for securing the support of the industrial unions' programs in each of the non-partisan groups referred to in this section. Working with non-partisan groups in the development of activities on popular issues is one of the most effective ways of securing grass roots support of the industrial unions' programs.

The approved document concludes with this observation:

"Under the national department of industrial unions we can work more effectively for a better society through the coordinated instrumentality of the State Industrial Union Department. The State Industrial Union Department and its affiliated members would help dedicate the rest of our community to the extension of liberty and opportunity. Through a State Industrial Union Department we can make a united contribution that is greater than the individual contribution of any single industrial union in the state."

JOINT LABOR-COLLEGE CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATION SCHEDULED JANUARY 20-21...

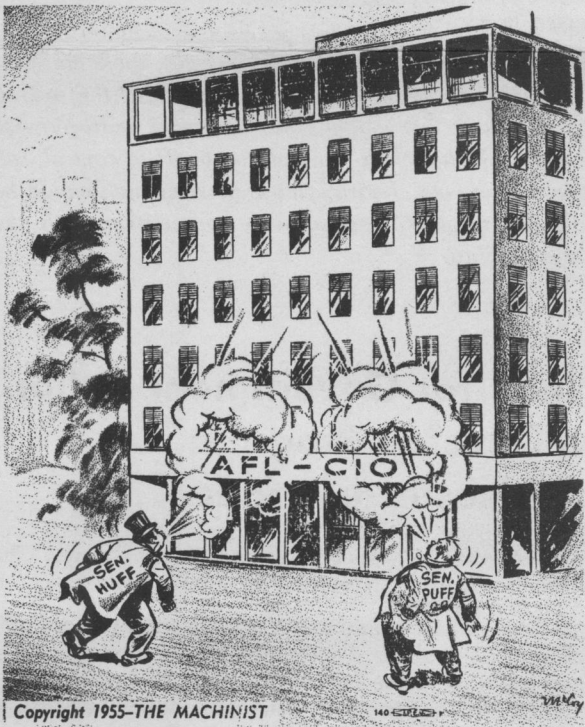
The AFL-CIO Labor Education Advisory Committee of Los Angeles State College, formed in the Fall of 1955, to participate in establishment of an Institute of Industrial Relations at the college, will see the concrete results of this first joint endeavor when the conference on automation is held January 20-21.

The kickoff conference, to be held on campus, is bringing to union members an opportunity to develop the subject in workshops and to hear prominent speakers Joseph Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America, Ted Silvey of the national AFL-CIO, Joseph Keenan, international secretary of the IBEW and Abraham Weiss, economist for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The significance of the establishment of the Institute and the importance of the subject made it possible to obtain these qualified speakers who will be crossing the continent to participate.

The AFL-CIO advisory committee, co-chaired by Thomas Ranford, president of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and Ruth Miller, education director of ACWA and chairman of the California CIO Council education committee, is composed of representatives from all the unions in the area, the California CIO Council and the Greater Los Angeles CIO Industrial Union Council.

The conference, "Problems of Automation", is offered for the nominal cost of a \$5.00 registration fee (including dinner and lunch).

The program of the conference and registration forms have been mailed to AFL-CIO unions in Los Angeles County.



HUFF AND PUFF

Let's hold our hats, folks. That huffing and puffing is being aimed at us. Our citizenship activity is about to become a big issue for this year's Presidential election—if the backward-looking McKinley wing of the Republican Party has its way.

Senators Goldwater (Ariz.), Curtis (Neb.), and Knowland (Calif.), and others of the Old Guard have just "discovered" that Americans belonging to labor unions anted up about 13 cents, on the average, to support their friends in the Congressional and Senatorial campaigns. Altogether our thirteen centses added up to two million dollars. They call it a "slush fund."

The anti-labor Republicans are sore, of course, because they didn't get any of our money, although some of the more fair-minded Republican candidates did. Nevertheless, the McKinleyites didn't have much difficulty raising more than seven million dollars to pay for their campaigns last year.

If there's any slush fund in politics, the McKinleyites in both parties always seem to get their hands on it. They don't have to depend on penny-ante contributions. The DuPont family alone gave the Republicans more than \$50,000 in 1952; the Rockefellers, \$66,000. This

is the way campaigns were financed back in the dear old days of William McKinley, and to one branch of the GOP it's the only way campaigns should be financed. They just can't stand any change.

Of the many contributions union members have made to good government in this country, none is more important than the effort to balance off the monopoly that the wealthy have had on political influence. The only thing we have to apologize for is the size of our campaign fund. It's pitifully small for the big job that needs doing.

This attack on labor's citizenship activities isn't quite so simple-minded as it may seem, however. The New York Times let the cat out of the bag a few days ago when it reported:

"The Goldwater and Curtis moves were part of a developing Republican movement, so far confined almost entirely to the party's conservative element, to drive a political wedge between union leadership and rank-and-file members.

"The strategy reflects a growing conviction among many Republicans that individual unionists must be weaned from their leaders if the party is to win a substantial number of labor votes in the 1956 elections."

They're out to confuse us with their huffing and puffing so they can divide us. Obviously, they think we're unbeatable as long as we stick together.

From The Machinist

FACTS ON COMMUNITY GIVING . . .

The following is an exact and complete quotation from the October 8, 1955, issue of Business Week magazine:

"As an executive, you will probably give a lower percentage of your income to your Community Chest this year than will your employees.

"Figures show that those least able give most generously to charity—3.5 percent of their income. Those who make between \$15,000 and \$100,000 average only 2.8 percent—even though they benefit most, taxwise, from charitable deductions."

NEED FOR STUDY OF HOSPITAL PROGRAM . . .

In view of the latest figures published in regard to the cost of hospitalization in this country, there is a need for a study of the hospital program and of some active participation by the unions and welfare funds. The following chart verifies this observation:

Area	Operating Income per Patient Day	Operating Expenses per Patient Day
New England	\$22.98	\$22.79
Middle Atlantic . . .	20.90	20.03
South Atlantic	23.08	20.81
South Central	20.52	19.00
East North Central .	21.64	20.53
West North Central	21.18	21.28
Mountain States . . .	25.38	26.41
Pacific Coast	32.89	29.08

These figures are for hospitals that have between 1 and 100 beds. The cost per day in the Los Angeles area is higher than that shown for the Pacific Coast. Latest figures indicate the amount of hospitalization is \$33.08 per patient day. This figure was obtained before a new increase in room rates of \$2.00 per day became effective in most hospitals in the San Fernando Valley.

As a matter of fact, the problem in San Fernando Valley is a serious one and is becoming worse. As a result of this situation, there is a proposal to erect a hospital in this area, in which unions may participate without any initial financial outlay.

Many of the funds have had trouble with some of the small hospitals in San Fernando Valley—it is of interest to note that here is only one hospital (St. Joseph's in Burbank) that is accredited by the Joint Commission of the American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association. This is probably the only area in the entire country with a population of over 700,000 people that has only one credited hospital.

. . .

COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT . . .

By Charles J. Harding, Southern California AFL-CIO Community Services Director

Community Services in Fresno:

As a result of the efforts of Everard J. Franklin, UAW-Community Services Field Representative, Community Services in Fresno is off to a good start!

On October 29, at the invitation of Brother Franklin, I accompanied him to Fresno to assist in setting up a Community Services Institute for approximately 15 members of UAW Local 1151, and three members of CWA Local 9408 who also expressed a desire to participate. The Institute, from the point of view of education

on a community level, and service anticipated, was a gratifying success.

Among the speakers at the Institute were Thomas M. Brigham, Case Worker for Fresno Family Service and an instructor at Fresno State College, and George W. Schwarz, Director of the United Givers Plan in Fresno. Mr. Schwarz had had previous experience with the community services program in his community work with steel workers in Pueblo, Colorado. He was therefore particularly interested and enthusiastic about seeing the development of this program in Fresno.

This was the first time that our members in that area were made aware of the services available in that community, or that any direct official contact had been made by labor representatives with the agencies, and we left with the feeling that solid groundwork had been laid for a good plan of community cooperation, participation and service.

Educational Program of American Cancer Society:

As a member of the Educational Committee of the California Division of American Cancer Society, along with Jack Henning, Research Director for the State AFL Federation, and Dr. L. E. Curtis, Chief Physician for Standard Oil of California, under the leadership of Gail Montgomery, Program Director of the California Division of American Cancer Society, I met with this committee in San Francisco on December 15, for the purpose of planning for cancer education on the worker-in-industry level.

For six hours this Committee carefully scrutinized and screened both printed literature and film for the purpose of selecting the best possible materials for public distribution and consumption. Out of this conference comes a very interesting idea for experimentation to create interest among industrial workers and people at large regarding facts about cancer—what to look for and what to do about it!

Several pilot projects will be started with special movie and still projectors, both with and without sound, in locations where people congregate, such as public places of meeting, shopping markets, department stores, neighborhood shopping areas, plant cafeterias, etc. If this is successful, it will not be an uncommon sight in our daily pattern of every day living to come across a screen showing somewhere in the neighborhood, or place of work, warning us and guiding us about cancer.

It was amazing and fascinating to see the painstaking work that goes into such a program, and to what length Cancer Society is prepared to go to protect the public and assist it in an understanding of this giant killer. More power to them!

Union Counselling Graduation Exercises:

This year, we had the greatest response to union counselling than in all my ten years of experience in the field of Community Service. It is indicative, I believe, of the growing interest of our local unions in this very vital service to our members in time of need. With an enrollment of over 75 union members and a minister, attendance at any one time never went below 60 during the nine-weeks' course. In addition, courses in outlying areas for those who could not attend the Los Angeles classes accounted for another 30 union counsellors. At the graduation dinner, held in Los Angeles on December 20 (under the sponsorship of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council and the CIO-California Industrial Union Council) graduation certificates were presented to the graduating union counsellors by James S. Martin, Chairman of the Southern California Community Services Committee.

The dinner was indeed a success with a heartwarming attendance of over 165 people. The guest speaker was

Jan. 28th to Mark L. A. Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Rally . . .

Elizabeth Snyder, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has announced plans for a forthcoming FDR birthday rally, January 28, at the Los Angeles Armory in Exposition Park.

The rally will not only be a tribute to the memory of our nation's late president, but will also serve as a means to raise funds for the 1956 state legislative races.

All monies collected from the \$10 donation per individual will entitle the donor to an invitation to attend the rally, receive a box supper and hear the address of New Jersey Governor Robert Meyner. Entertainment will also be provided.

The entire proceeds will remain in the state to support candidates running for state legislative offices.

CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO "FDR RALLY" and mailed to Alvin Meyers, treasurer, Democratic State Central Committee, 311 South Vermont, Los Angeles.

The rally is scheduled to get underway at 7 p.m.

Cecil S. Feldman, Campaign Director of the Los Angeles Community Chest. John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council was the main commencement speaker. Ray Haeckel, Chairman of the California CIO Council Community Services Committee, also participated.



AFL-CIO Assistant Director Irwin DeShetler assists James Martin, chairman of Southern California CSC, in presenting graduation certificates.

Our host, of course, was Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council; our dinner chairman was Irwin L. DeShetler, Assistant Director of AFL-CIO, Region 22. Invocation was given by Reverend Edwin H. Aspinwall, of Euclid Heights Presbyterian Church, the minister who attended the courses and became a union counselling graduate.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the entertainers, Dave and Ginny Barry, on behalf of both CIO Councils for taking time out of a very busy entertainment schedule.

The surprise of the evening, to me, if to no one else, came with the presentation of a beautiful bronze plaque from Blackie Lunceford to me, on behalf of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. An added surprise was the luggage I received from my class of '56. While I was rendered speechless at the time, I want to say now how deeply grateful I am to each and everyone responsible for the kind thoughts which prompted these presentations. The service we in our office are in a position to offer, with the help of our Union Counsellors, is a privilege, and a reward in itself. But it's nice to be remembered.

White House Conference Delegates Vote 2 to 1 for Federal School Aid

The recent White House Conference on Education took a 2 to 1 position in favor of federal aid to education.

Switch in the predicted position of neutrality came after organized labor representatives and American Federation of Teachers called for federal aid as essential to school survival.

Labor representatives brought the federal aid issue to a showdown by polling delegates in a private count which showed 258 persons for federal aid for school construction, 169 against.

Conference officials then announced that recorders at the 166 panels making up the conference found that delegates favored federal aid for construction 2-1, but split 50-50 on general school aid.

Just before the conference opened President Eisenhower announced that school financing was fundamentally a matter for local action. When the conference poll was revealed, the White House declared Eisenhower would favor a federal aid program.

Sam Eubanks represented the California CIO Council and its affiliates at the conference. Eubanks, Executive Secretary of the S. F. - Oakland Newspaper Guild, is a vice-president of the statewide labor organization.

BOURBONS NARROW GOP MAJORITY . . .

Two more special election wins by Democrats last December resulted in the legislative minority party increasing its assembly total and holding on to a senatorial seat.

Victory came in the 8th assembly district (Sacramento County) when Democrat Thomas McBride won the seat left vacant by Republican Gordon Fleury who resigned to accept a Superior Court judgeship appointment by Governor Knight. Thus the Democrats picked up a seat, bringing the present party lineup to 33 Democrats, 44 Republicans and 3 vacancies. The vacant assembly seats in the 25th, 35th and 75th districts will be filled at special elections to be held at the same time as the regular party primaries on June 5, 1956.

The relative strength of the two parties in the lower house is shown in the following tabulation. It should be noted that the Democrats held the majority position during the 1937-1941 period.

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY

	Democrats	Republicans
1923	3	77
1925	7	73
1927	7	73
1929	8	70
1931	6	74
1933	25	55
1935	38	42
1937	46	33
1939	44	36
1941	42	38
1943	36	44
1945	37	41
1947	32	48
1949	34	46
1951	33	47
1953	26	54
1955	32	48
Jan. 1956	33	44

SUPPORT AFL-CIO FLOOD APPEAL!

FORM 3547 IS REQUESTED

With the victory of Stanley Arnold in the first senatorial district (Lassen, Modoc, Plumas Counties), the Bourbons held their own — the seat was formerly held by Dale Williams (Democrat) who passed away during the '55 legislative session.

The present composition in the Senate is 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans. The relative strength of the two parties in the upper house is shown in the following tabulation.

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE

	Democrats	Republicans
1923	3	37
1925	3	37
1927	5	35
1929	5	35
1931	3	34
1933	5	35
1935	10	30
1937	16	24
1939	18	22
1941	16	24
1943	16	23
1945	14	26
1947	13	27
1949	14	26
1951	12	28
1953	11	28
1955	16	24
Jan. 1956	18	22

The gains made in special elections plus those made in the 1954 regular elections, have resulted in the Democrats reaching the 1939 level of representation in the upper house. '39 was the top year as compared to the composition of the Senate since 1923 and remained the top year up to the present.

Since 1953 the Democrats have won in all special elections with only one exception.

ON THE TAX FRONT...

"SYMBOL OF HYPOCRISY"...

The tax system is "so honeycombed with the results of pressure politics that it is becoming a *symbol of hypocrisy*." So stated Harold M. Groves, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, before a Senate-House subcommittee holding hearings last December.

A panel of tax experts, among which Professor Groves was one, all said in effect that the income tax law is full of special provisions which are undermining the ability-to-pay philosophy of federal tax law.

William L. Cary, law professor at Columbia University, told the subcommittee: "The law is being riddled with special provisions while we preserve the fiction of uniformity."

In a strong condemnation of the special privilege-riddled law, William Blum, a University of Chicago professor of law, stated that "over the years our income tax has become one in which special preferential treatment has become the rule rather than the exception."

Joining the professors was Washington attorney Randolph Paul who said that "the discriminations in our income tax structure were in favor of *high bracket taxpayers*." Agreeing with him, Cary added that "today's *large investor* probably constitutes the most important beneficiary of preferential treatment."

Among the special provisions cited by the experts were the ones relating to depletion allowances for oil, tax exempt securities, capital gains and income from stocks.

BIG PROPERTY OWNERS RAKE IN \$\$\$ WITH FANCY COUNTY ASSESSMENTS

Reprinted from Los Angeles Free Press
Jan. 5, 1956

Big property owners have raked in thousands of dollars in county tax "windfalls" as the result of "inequities" in property assessing, it has been disclosed.

A top to bottom investigation of the county assessor's office may top the list of projects for the new grand jury as a result of a report of the outgoing grand jury which made a partial analysis of the operations of the assessor's office. The report said:

"It is our considered opinion that this matter is of such great importance . . . that the next grand jury make a complete survey of the assessor's office."

The grand jury survey showed that one building appraised at \$1,400,000 had been assessed at \$303,550 in 1953-54; \$315,730 in 1954-55, and \$338,820 in 1955-56. Normal assessment should be 50 per cent of true market value. For this building assessments should have been \$700,000, double the actual assessment.

Such wide discrepancies causes "an unequal distribution of the tax load," the grand jury report noted.

The jury said it sought a reason for the inequalities from the assessor's office and appraisers but "received several different answers," indicating that there was considerable difference of opinion about the various values involved.

The jury report was signed by Carl E. Monahan, Marshall A. Smith and Bernice Zurbach, members of the valuation and tax committee.

Who Got the Favored Treatment—and Why?

The grand jury asked its investigators to make a spot check of 12 random properties on the county assessor's lists. The survey showed a wide variation in assessing practices. Here are the results:

Property	Assessment	sale value	Per Cent of Assessment to sale value
1.	\$303,550	\$1,200,000	25.30
2.	485,010	1,250,000	38.30
3.	150,620	550,000	27.39
4.	2,146,420	6,500,000	33.02
5.	419,500	2,600,000	16.13
6.	36,140	192,500	18.77
7.	46,940	190,000	24.71
8.	614,050	1,340,000	45.82
9.	336,360	775,000	43.40
10.	360,000	1,105,000	32.58
11.	570,000	950,000	60.00
12.	663,690	2,450,000	27.09

The percentage differences in assessments ranged from 16 per cent on property No. 5 to 60 per cent on property No. 11.

There is a Washington report that a new hotel being built in Moscow is going to be known as the "Comrade Hilton."

UNIONS ENDORSE & SUPPORT NAACP

Unions affiliated with the California CIO Council have been demonstrating their support of the NAACP through financial contributions to the civil rights organization. The California Industrial Union Council has maintained close contact with unions urging their support.

A typical example of union support is UAW Local 230 which not only gave a sizeable contribution to the NAACP but, in addition, its FEP committee circulated a petition among its membership protesting the murders of Negroes in the State of Mississippi. The petition urged Attorney General Brownell to assert fullest power to the end that "justice may prevail for all citizens." The petition aptly stated that this is an obligation of the Federal Government.

John Despol, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council, stated, "We have been extremely gratified by the financial contributions made by our local unions — this is a concrete example that our membership not only talks about civil rights but does something constructive in support of civil rights."

DESPOL PARTICIPATES IN NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION

Organized labor came in for able representation when California CIO Council Secretary-Treasurer John Despol participated in a national forum on the question "How Should Educational Opportunities Be Increased for the Youth of the United States?"

The forum was sponsored by the National University Extension Association in cooperation with the Speech Association of America during a three-day session which covered other matters in addition to that on educational opportunity. In addition to Despol the other participants included Lowell Fisher, Chairman, Illinois State Committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Claude W. Fawcett, Division Educational Director, Western Division, National Association of Manufacturers; J. Harvie Williams, Executive Secretary, American Good Government Society, Washington, D. C., and Moderator, Lloyd W. Schram, Director, Extension Division, University of Washington.

Student Bill of Rights Proposed

Among the highlights of the labor spokesman's formal presentation was that proposing a student bill of rights. He stated, "We take pride, and rightfully so, in the GI Bill of Rights and the Korean Bill, which permits veterans, by virtue of financial assistance, to enter the portals

of higher education, or, in some cases to complete high school studies. This concept is essentially a good one but it does not go far enough. We should establish a 'Student Bill of Rights' under which financial aid would be given to students in the form of direct financial assistance. I can think of no more profitable way for the public to invest its local, state and national tax dollars. The profit to ensue from such an investment can not only be counted in terms of the productivity ensuing from the efforts of those who are thus able to become educated men and women. For behind this tangible productivity are the intangibles which make for human happiness, self-respect and social consciousness — all of which contribute to a better way of life not only for the individual but for the family unit, the community, state, nation, and indeed, the world."

In addition, Despol advocated extensive use of public scholarships to encourage talented students to continue their education. He stated, "Here in California we have established, on the state level, 600 college scholarships; however, this program is based on need; in my opinion scholarships should be based on qualifications. The aspect of need would be solved through a student bill of rights to which I have referred. Parenthetically, may I say that the use of special scholarships could well be one significant means to encourage more young men and women to enter the teaching profession. In order for a qualified student to receive a given scholarship, said student would indicate intentions of entering college for the purpose of going into the teaching profession upon graduation.

"In referring to public scholarships, I do not mean to imply that private scholarship programs should be discontinued; rather public scholarships — which could well be the joint effort of all levels of government — would supplement those now in existence. Nor do I mean to imply that by establishment of a student bill of rights that such a program would have the effect of making parents think their financial obligations in behalf of their children's education have come to an end. Rather, it would be a means to give aid to those who through no fault of their own are unable to afford education for their children even at the high school level. And, in many, many cases, additional financial help would supplement those students who need just an iota of extra financial help to make the grade in fulfilling their yearning and to fulfill the needs of our nation in affording the most important tool of man: knowledge."

Teacher Shortage Discussed

Another phase of his address concerned itself with the teacher shortage. On this matter he stated, "Without question the really big issues in the teacher shortage is salary, pensions, health insurance and other conditions of work. So far as the American labor movement is concerned, we are determined that the nation face up to this situation through a rapid and substantial increase in the financial incentives to become and remain a good teacher. American unions are peculiarly well qualified, as an institution, to help lead the nation in the right direction on this problem. If substantial advancement is made here, then more qualified teachers will return to the field of teaching and fewer college graduates will drift off to other professions where financial inducements are so much greater. Better organization among the teachers themselves will help eliminate unfavorable working conditions, including excessive loads, lack of prestige, lack of promotional opportunity, lack of freedom to exercise individual initiative. It seems to me with the help of method engineers that that part of the teacher's time devoted to routine tasks might be better organized and performed by persons with lesser educational preparations. More effective use of assistants, who are not qualified teachers, can mean more of the teacher's time spent on his highest teaching skills."

ACT NOW!

The Loyola Industrial Relations Center has announced that its labor-management classes will start on February 14, 1956.

The registration fee of \$10 will cover the nine Tuesday night classes to be held at Loyola High School, 1901 Venice Boulevard.

For further information direct communications to Industrial Relations Center, Loyola University, West 80th and Loyola Boulevard, Los Angeles 45. (Phone: ORegon 8-1131).